

RUSSIANS CLAIM ROADS TO BERLIN AND VIENNA ARE NOW OPEN

CZAR SEEKS TO CRUSH ENTIRE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BATTLE IN POLAND

Tries to Annihilate Franz Josef's Troops So March to Berlin and Vienna May Begin in Great Force.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—[United Press.]—The Russian army is engaged today in a supreme effort to annihilate Austria's war power. Gen. Roussky, with his victorious armies which defeated the Austrian armies at Lemberg, has been sent to Russian Poland. Today they engaged the main Austrian army along a battle front that extends from north of Hrubieszow into Galicia.

Additional reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Roussky, and while his main army is attacking the Austrian position, which is heavily entrenched, other divisions will attempt a flanking movement designed to cut off the Austrian retreat and also to prevent German reinforcements reaching the scene.

It is certain that this battle will last for several days. In order that the fighting strength of Austria shall be completely crushed it is necessary that the combined Austrian armies in Poland be annihilated.

They are commanded by Gen. von Auffenberg, formerly Minister of War, and they were giving the Russian army very great annoyance until Gen. Roussky's victorious movement against Lemberg permitted the cutting of the lines of communication and threw von Auffenberg on his own resources, compelling him to abandon his offensive measures and resume the defensive.

The Germans have tried desperately to reinforce von Auffenberg, but so far they have been unable to do so with any material force. Because of the danger of a junction being effected, however, the Russian General Staff decided to annihilate the Austrians at once, and Lieut.-Gen. Yanushkevich sent orders to Gen. Roussky to abandon for the present his pursuit of the Austrian army defeated at Lemberg and to assail von Auffenberg.

Meanwhile the operations in Galicia continue under the personal direction of Grand Duke Nicholas, with Gen. Brussaloff, who was successful at Halicz, in command of the direct operations.

It is stated here today that this army has already pushed forward fifty-one miles to Przemyel, the strongest fortification on the San River, which is gradually being surrounded. Heavy Russian siege guns have been posted to command the citadel and it was being shelled to-day. Meanwhile the Russians will bridge the river to the south of the city and will attempt an enveloping movement. It is the intention of the General Staff not to waste too much time with fortified towns. The Russian army is so vast that it will be possible to detach overwhelming forces to besiege all garrisoned fortifications and then sweep on toward Berlin and Vienna without a halt.

The Russian army operating in East Prussia today advanced against the strongly fortified positions held by the Germans along the River Deime. The Russian advance covers a wavering line that commences at Tilsit, northeast of the strong fortress of Königsberg, and extends across Poland, through Mlaw, then west of Warsaw through the province of Radom into Eastern Galicia. The Russians are besieging Königsberg, having mounted heavy siege guns to command the citadel.

The Austrian armies in Russian Poland are being pressed very hard and the Germans are rushing reinforcements to their relief. The Austrians have failed to make any decisive stand anywhere east of the San River. The German forces sent to reinforce the Austrians have fortified positions along the line of the San, but so far their artillery has not come up and the Russian advance is being pushed in an attempt to carry the positions before they are made any more formidable.

The Russian expeditions to seize the passes of the Carpathian mountains, but especially the Borgo Pass, giving an entrance into Hungary, are reported as successful. It is also stated that the entire Slav population of the Austro-Hungarian province of Bukovina have welcomed the invading Russians with open arms and expressed the hope that Russia will henceforth retain the territory.

"Desperate fighting continues along the front from Lublin to Kholm, where the Tenth Austrian Army Corps made an attempt to break through the Russian line," says an official statement issued here.

"The Austrians were heavily repulsed and 5,000 were made prisoners. The Russians secured various documents in which the Austrian General Staff made urgent appeals for help from Germany."

"At Viatlavsk a German armored train coming from Alexandrovsk attempted to shell the town, but was beaten off."

An official communication issued in reply to statements of Berlin and Vienna semi-official news agencies that the Austrians were victorious over the Russians in the districts of Zamose and Tschowosky says:

"The Russian official agency is authorized to declare that the Russian troops who, since Aug. 21, have maintained an incessant offensive against the enemy in the district between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, completely defeated on Aug. 28 the Fifteenth Austrian Division, and that up to Sept. 4, continuing their operations in that direction, had captured 3 flags, 23 guns, 18 machine guns, 2 aeroplanes, 150 officers and 13,000 soldiers."

"Since Sept. 4, having broken the resistance of the Austrians, our troops have been continuing their offensive toward the south."

"All reports concerning alleged victories of Gen. von Auffenberg near Zamose and Tschowosky are wilful falsehoods and intended to lessen the importance of the Russian success in Galicia, where, in the direction of Lemberg alone, the Russians took rich booty, namely, 70,000 prisoners, more than 800 guns, 30 locomotives, 150 trucks and numerous convoys of supplies."

ROME (via Paris), Sept. 7 [Associated Press].—A Russian official report received here says that their troops are gradually surrounding Przemyel, a strong fortified town in Galicia, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, and that it will soon either be completely surrounded or taken by storm.

Unofficial news which has reached here states that the Austrians still continue their flight southwest of Lemberg and that everywhere the pursuing Russians collect arms and stores abandoned by the enemy, while whole detachments willingly ask to be made prisoners, saying the rigor of their officers, together with the privations, make their life impossible.

Refugees from Dalmatia, along the Austrian coast of the Adriatic Sea, say that life there is entirely paralyzed. The public service corporations, including the lighting plants, are out of commission and militarism reigns despotically everywhere.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Associated Press).—According to advices received here a second Austrian army operating in front of Krasnosodow, in the Lublin region, has suffered great losses and is now on the defensive. Some of the Austrians have been forced to retreat.

BRITISH REPORT OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Associated Press).—The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd, under date of Sunday, referring to a battle just begun, which

BELGIAN OUTPOST AWAITING GERMANS NEAR DIEST



BELGIANS PHOTOGRAPHED 3400 A MILE FROM DIEST JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE AT THAT PLACE. (UNITED PRESS SERVICE)

If as successful as the Russian operations against Lemberg, will overthrow the Austrian forces and practically open the road to Berlin, says: "Reliable information as to the progress of the battle enables me to state that the outlook is no whit less promising, but that several days may elapse before the final overthrow of the Austrian army."

"The enemy disposes at least thirty divisions (360,000 men), besides several German corps, and will fight with the courage of despair."

"On the East Prussian front there is news of the appearance of part, if not the whole, of the Third Bavarian army corps. The troops were installed at Allenstein, which is being reconnoitred by Russian cavalry."

MONTENEGRIN REPORT OF AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN.

ANTIVARI, Sept. 7 (United Press).—It is officially announced that in addition to sending troops to aid the Montenegrins, the French have sent a quantity of great siege guns, with experienced artillerymen to man them, to assist the Montenegrins in reducing the Cattaro fortifications.

These guns have been mounted on Mount Lowcen and are already reducing the Cattaro fortifications. Meanwhile the British-French squadrons are bombarding the harbor forts, and it is believed the city must surrender within a short time.

The French are very anxious to take the city, as it would give them a much needed naval base on the Adriatic.

AUSTRIAN REPORT OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

VIENNA, via Rome, Sept. 7 [United Press].—The main Austrian army of invasion, commanded by Gens. Moritz von Auffenberg and Dankl, are desperately engaged to-day with an overwhelming Russian force between Hrubieszow, Russian Poland, and the Galician border. The Russians are endeavoring to overwhelm the Austrians before the main body of German reinforcements now being rushed from Graudenz and Thorn can reach the scene.

The Russian troops are commanded by Gen. Roussky, who recently forced the Austrians to evacuate Lemberg, and it is stated here that the Russians outnumber the Austrians four or five to one.

The Austrians have heavily entrenched and are fighting on the defense. Gen. von Auffenberg in his official report admits that his armies are hard pressed, but expresses the confident belief that they will be able to withstand the initial attack and finally drive back the assaulting column.

Although Gen. von Auffenberg's forces are hard pressed, they are made up of the best forces in Austria, and the General Staff believes they will not only check the Russians, but will be able to administer a complete defeat so soon as the German reinforcements can get to the scene.

The Galician situation is improving. The Austrian forces on the San River have been reinforced, and the Germans are bringing up their heavy guns with which to guard the points on the river where the enemy might make an attempt to ford it or to build pontoon bridges.

The centre of the Russian attack is the fortifications at Przemyel, west of Lemberg. The Austrian position there is heavily fortified and new guns have been mounted which command a sweep of the river. An attempt of the Russians to lay pontoon bridges to the south was frustrated by a strong Austrian cavalry force, supported by artillery mounted on armored automobiles. These guns proved very effective and the Russian supply train was completely destroyed.

Austrian Dead at Shabats Too Thick to Be Buried

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard's correspondent at Nish has finally got through, apparently uncensored, the first comprehensive description of the slaughter of the Austrian army by the Serbians at the battle of Shabats, more than a fortnight ago, and the Austrian atrocities that accompanied it. This is the battle along the Drina and Save rivers, which sent the broken Austrian army in retreat out of Serbia.

The fierce battle which the Serbians gave them (the Austrians) for more than a week," says the correspondent, "may be divided into two conflicts of equal intensity which raged along the ridge of heights of Teer, on each of the two slopes descending, one to the River Save and the town of Shabats and the other to the River Drina, which is now nothing else but a charnel house. I could not say which of these two conflicts was the more murderous, but this fertile region, with its countless fruit trees, is now sheltering the last remains of hundreds of butchered men, women and children, whose corpses can be seen everywhere."

TOLL OF DEAD SO GREAT THEY LIE UNBURIED. "When, after three days and three nights of truceless fighting, the Serbians succeeded in surprising the enemy in the middle of the night at Teer, the toll of dead was so colossal that the Serbians troops were constrained for the time being to abandon burying the corpses. The heaps of killed were so dense that it is absolutely impossible to pass the trail leading to the Teer road."

"Everywhere the fighting was of the fiercest nature, for to resist the invaders meant to the Serbians a question of life or death, and at several points they fought right up to

the last man, succumbing, but never falling back.

"The volunteer corps of Capt. Tankositch, a famous leader whose head Austria is so anxious to gain, was charged to defend Kroupage, situated south of the battle front between Lomitsa and Lombovia. Considerable Austrian forces attempted to advance with a view to driving the volunteer back. For two days and three nights Tankositch and 236 volunteers held the position."

"At last three whole Austrian regiments surrounded them, but rather than yield to the enemy Tankositch and his gallant miniature army resolved to fight to the last. In the dead of night he sent out a mere handful of men to meet the Austrians. This group hurled a shower of bombs at the enemy, cutting up their ranks and securing a free passage. At the first break of day when Tankositch counted his men only forty-six answered, but they surrounded more than 100 prisoners."

"At Valievo, the nearest town to the field of battle, large masses of Serbian and Austrian wounded kept pouring in incessantly. About 10,000 already have arrived. All had to be examined and all had to have wounds dressed, and at Valievo there are only six doctors."

"Yesterday a cart drawn by oxen brought to the hospital at Valievo its heavy load of mutilated flesh. In the first section were three wounded Austrians and in the second two wounded Serbians and two more Austrians. The convalescent wanted to carry their Austrian wounded to the dressing room before their own wounded. 'Bring the wounded in the order in which they come,' said the doctor, 'without any regard for the nationality of the patients the doctor and his colleagues commenced their work.'

"In the environs of Shabats the vanquished Austrians put the finishing touch on their acts of fearful savagery by burying their Serbian prisoners, whose corpses were found heaped up in the town."

"Further north, nearly forty miles from Valievo, at Seablatcha, refugees who had fled from their houses before the onslaught of the Austrians showed me eight young people tied to a tree by their wrists. They were bayoneted."

"Five miles from there, at Bella Teerka, fugitives of the village with indescribable despair were burying fourteen little girls, of whom the oldest was only sixteen. Most of them had their abdomens ripped and their throats cut."

"It is not war that Austria-Hungary has made on Serbia. Apparently that great nation set out to exterminate the Serbian people. Austrian prisoners affirm that they received orders to burn all the enemy's villages and butcher all their inhabitants, and they have executed this order in the most savage manner conceivable."

"The Serbian Quartermaster-General is drawing up an official list of Austro-Hungarian crimes."

GERMAN AND AMERICAN VESSELS ARE CAPTURED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (Associated Press).—Hongkong reports the arrival there of a number of prizes, including the American steamer Hanamet and the German steamers Paklat, Frisia and Rajaburi.

The prize crew of the Paklat held the German ensign at the rigging for three days at the point of revolvers and frustrated an attempt to disable the engines.

The American steamer Hanamet is of 2,703 tons burden and is owned by W. Katz of Shanghai. The Paklat and the Rajaburi are owned by the North

German Lloyd, the former being of 1,227 tons burden and the Rajaburi 1,159 tons. The Frisia is a ship of 3,150 tons. Both the Hanamet and the Frisia have previously been reported as having been seized. The Hanamet is suspected of carrying contraband. Her owner, W. Katz, has appealed to the American Consul at Shanghai for indemnification.

GERMANS MUST BE MAD, SAYS DEPOSED DICTATOR OF MEXICO IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, by mail to New York, Sept. 7 (United Press).—Before leaving England for Spain Gen. Victoriano Huerta, deposed dictator of Mexico, suggested that he had a "Who's-Who" question in mind when asked for a statement regarding the European war. His reply was: "The Germans must be mad."

Oddities in the War News

The London Times takes this fling at those backward in enlisting: "Wanted: petitioners for all able-bodied youths in this country who have not yet joined the Navy or Army."

The War Office in London has at least one woman despatch rider, though when she first volunteered her services were declined. She is a motor cyclist, and soon after she had been turned down she found three men without any idea how to repair their machines, which had broken down. She made the necessary repairs and again volunteered. This time she was accepted.

When Austrian aviators descended at Ramen on the Austro-Russian frontier, women of the village captured them. The Austrians threatened to shoot, but the women rushed in and overpowered them.

Jules Vedrine, the French airman, is chafing because he is not allowed more activity than reconnoitering for troops and artillery. "If only they would let me go and leave my visiting card with Emperor William!" he said.

When a waitress in Hubin's restaurant was asked why she hadn't left Paris she replied: "Why, I would not leave Paris for a million!"

Following a style used by the British against the Boers, Russian Cosacks have painted all their white and gray horses green so they will harmonize with the foliage and make their movements invisible to scouting aeroplanes.

Several large halls are to be equipped by the Red Cross in Berlin for serving nourishing meals to needy people for ten pfennigs, or two and one-half cents. Two of them, accommodating 6,000 persons daily, have already been opened.

The Germans levied a tribute of \$400,000 on the city of Amiens, but it was the additional 3,000 bottles of wine and 3,000 cigars they demanded that seemed to hurt.

A number of women nurses have left Folkestone for the front attired in riding breeches, spurs, long coats and helmets like those worn in the tropics. Their duties will be to ride over battlefields, look for the wounded, and render first aid until other nurses arrive to take away the stricken soldiers.

The British sprung something new on the Germans during the fighting at St. Quentin. When the Scots Greys charged, every trooper had a man of the Seventy-fourth Scots Infantry—the Black Watch—hanging to his stirrup leathers. The weight of the horses carried the infantryman far into the ranks of the Germans, where the Scots, horse and foot, inflicted terrible losses.

German spies are reported as thick as flies in most parts of Europe. In places where ten a day are sometimes shot, there are sometimes double that number within a few hours. Two German spies were arrested in Sicily disguised as beggars, with plans and photographs of fortifications. At Reggio the police found a concealed wireless station on the terrace of a German hotel. A German spy arrested in Bellevue had taken possession of an empty villa by means of false keys, and was signalling information to Germans approaching Paris with a bicycle lamp.

The allies have discovered that Germans are not fond of swimming. When Belgians cut the dikes around Termonde and flooded the country, the Germans were taken completely by surprise. Many who could not swim climbed trees, from which they were leisurely picked by soldiers who came around and took their surrender.

The first Russian soldier to enter Berlin will win a purse of \$100,000, which was contributed for the purpose by the people of St. Petersburg on "dog day," according to despatches.

Retreating Austrians Beaten Army, Says London

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent says that the remnant of the Austrian army from Lemberg is reported to be fortifying Jaroslaw (at the junction of the River San and the Galician Railways, sixty miles northwest of Lemberg on the way to Cracow). The correspondent adds that although the nature of the ground may retard the Russian pursuit, the Austrians are a beaten army.

"It is another stage on the way to Prussia," says the despatch, "and it has reassured the public, which was unable to understand the slowness of operations on the Russian western frontier."

"The Russians have 2,000,000 men actually in the field, and still the huge, leisurely machine of mobilization continues to grind out fresh brigades. Russia means to keep her word to Europe."

The big reserves of munitions in Lemberg account for the huge number of guns reported captured. The official statement given last evening at 2,000, most of which are heavy guns, and 30,000,000 rations. The number of prisoners, killed and wounded is still unknown.

The discipline and steadiness of the Russian infantrymen under terrible fire are spoken of on all hands as beyond praise. Every witness of their behavior, whether in Galicia or Prussia, has remarked the most scrupulous—a level and indomitable equanimity of temper which never deserts them.

"The Lemberg victory is a signal triumph for the daring strategy of the Russian commander in chief and entirely reconciles the public to the severe censorship which enabled him to carry out protracted operations over a vast territory without the enemy getting a single hint to give them the alarm."

"That the Russian forces, during the preparation of their real attack, were merely playing with the Austrian advance into undefended Poland

may be safely assumed from the fact that when the Austrian main force finally attempt a forward movement they only covered it with a screen from Zwikhoff to Opple. In that time the Russian forces marched and fought more than seven times the distance."

"As I understand the situation, the Austrian main armies are well held by adequate Russian forces in their front. The Austrian centre is human and her right wing is demoralized. 'The Russians have occupied points leading to the easiest and most direct route to Budapest. Budapest is almost twice as far from the present Russian position as has been covered by them since they left Podolia for the invasion of Galicia.'

"On the East Prussian front nothing important has happened during the last few days, and it seems evident, therefore, that Germany has hurried troops to the eastern frontier from the west, not on account of the Russian advance in East Prussia, but in order to help the Austrians."

"The spirit of the Russian troops is excellent and events on this frontier are moving with great rapidity."

Here Are New War Songs Of British Troops and Tars

LONDON (by mail to New York), Aug. 29.—(United Press).—Not to be outdone by Tommy Atkins, who has adopted a war song in "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," the British sailors now have as their favorite "All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor."

The chorus of the war song of the British tars follows:

All the nice girls love a sailor,
All the nice girls love a tar;
For there's something about a sailor—
Well, you know what sailors are.

Bright and breezy,
Free and easy,
He's the lad's pride and joy—
Jack, aboy! Naughty but true,
The chorus of the sailor's war song, which promises to become famous, goes:

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know,
Goodby, Piccadilly!

Farewell, Leicester Square,
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there!"

BRITISH CRUISER AND LINER SUNK BY FLOATING MINES

Loss of Life on Pathfinder Unknown—27 Passengers on Runo Go Down.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The loss of life is not definitely known.

The paymaster, Sidney W. Finch, was killed, and the commander, Capt. Francis M. Leake, was wounded. The junior officers and two petty officers are missing.

The Pathfinder was a protected scout cruiser of 2,940 tons displacement and speed of twenty-five knots. She carried a complement of 350 men.

The Pathfinder and her sister ship, the Patrol, were completed in 1905. Each carried nine four-inch guns. The length of the Pathfinder was 339 feet. Her armor was one-half to five-eighths inches.

Nearly 300 persons rescued from the Wilson liner Runo by trawlers when the steamship was sunk in the North Sea by a contact mine at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon have been landed at Grimsby and Hull. The prompt work of four trawlers, the Silanion, Strathorn, Cameo and Prince Victor, saved the lives of nearly all those on board.

Wilson line officials say all the crew and all but twenty-two of the passengers are safe. The Silanion picked up 123 survivors, practically all she could hold. The Cameo saved nearly a hundred and the other two trawlers seventy.

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